COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1857. Since our last report, business with both importers and re-

ailers has been unusually quiet, even for this season of the The only arrivals are the barque Gambia, on the 27th of darch, from London, via Sydney and Tahiti, and the barque

thering from Boston. The latter vessel merely touched here or water and provisions, being bound to the North. We learn that the whaleshops as Kawaihae and Lahaina experience great difficulty in getting potatoes-at the former place, he natives demand \$2.50 per bbl. This is unfortunate. If we

an't raise a few thousand barrels of potatoes for the whale ships a the Spring, we deserve to have them leave us.

In Island produce there have been no transactions. SUGAR is held above the views of buyers. BROOMS,-Sales at \$4.50.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES .- 30c. # tb. LOBSTERS .- 2 fb Tins, \$4.50 \$ doz. MANILA CIGARS .- Twist ends, \$15 % M.

The stock of Flour is light, and is all in the hands of the bacers. A large quantity is known to be due here in the Yankee. 100 bbls. per month is fully equal to the demand during the

Exports of Sugar, Coffee, Syrup and Molasses from the Sandwich Islands, 1845 to 1856. Vone | Community | Coffee | 15 | 1 Mail

rears.	Sugar, Ibs.	Coffee, Ibs.	Molasses, gls.	Syrup,gls
1845.	302,000	208	*	1 *
1846.	300,000	10,000	DOMESTIC ALL	*
1847.	594,816	26,243	*	*
1848.	499,533	58,065	*	*
1849.	653,820	28,231	41,000	*
1850.	754.000	210,000	53,000	*
1851.	20,000	25,842	*	*
1852.	733,000	117,000	46,000	35,000
1853.	634,746	50,000	58.000	18,000
1854,	575,777	87,704	*	*
1355.	289,408	77,616	26.229	12,005
1856.	554,805	63,532	48,955	9.847

From the above schedule it will be seen that there was no gain in the export of Sugar for '55. o er that of '45: 1850, the year of high prices in California, took from us all the accumulated stock of the preceding year. In 1851 the export of both Sugar and Coffee was very trifling.

* The years marked with a star show no returns of amount of

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco -		Feb. 17	Paris -				Rec. 25
Panama, N. G.		Jan. 31	Honekon	·	_		N 01
New York		Jan. 21	Sydney, N	1.8	W		Dec 15
London		Dec. 27	Tahiti -				Make, 1

Ships Mail .

For San Francisco, per Fanny Major, April 4 For Lahaina, per Kamoi, to-day.

For Hilo, per Maria, to-day (via Kawaihae).

For Kawaihae, per Manuokawai, to-day. For KONA, HAWAII, per Kekaulu d, Friday.

PORT OF HOMOLULU, H. I.

ARRITALS.

March 26-Wh sh Jirch Perry, Cannon; Good Return, Wing; Florida, Fish; and Brooklyn, Rose, arrived off this port, and sailed again for the North 27-Br bark Gambia, Milne, 25 ds fm Tahiti, with mer-

chandise to J. T. Waterhouse 27-Sch Sally, fm Hilo, and Excel, fm Kauai. 28-Am bk Bhering, Morse, 112 days fm Boston-sailed same day for Petropoloski and other Russian ports 29-Haw seh Kamoi, Chadwick, fra Lahaira.

29-Haw sch John Young, fm Koloa 30-Haw wh sch Pfiel, Schivenbeck, fm Marguerita Bay. 31-Whaleships Navy, Wood, and Arnold, Sarvent, arrived off the port and sailed again for the North. April 1-Sch Kekauluohi, Kole, 4 ds fm Kona, Hawaii, with 88

natives. - She brings only a couple thousand of 2-Am wh sh Navigator, Fisher, fm Californio coast. 2—Am wh sh Saratoga, Slocum, 5 mos fm N. Bedford.
2—Lying off and on, Olympia, Ryan.

DEPARTURES.

March 26-Sch Maria, Molteno, for Lahaina. 31— "John Young, for Hanalei.

April 1— "Mary, Berrill, for Kawaihae.

1— "Excel, for Nawiliwili. 2-Am sh Raduga, Green, for Manila.

Several ships and schooners have been ready for sea some days, waiting a change in the wind, which is from the southward.

MEMORANDA.

LAHAINA, March 28, 1857-DEAR SIR :- I enclose herewith, at he request of Capt. Norton, of ship Onward, a report which he eccived at Tahiti from Capt. Blans, late master of schooner Irchimedes. Please insert this report in the Commercial Adertiser, and oblige Yours truly, S. HOFFMEYER. The three-masted schooner Archimedes, of Sydney, was recked on one of the Margaret Islands on the 27th Jan., 1857. all hands were saved, and have arrived safely at this port. 'a'ie Archimedes was bound fr m Valparaiso to Melbourne.

T. BLANS, Master. t Capt. Loper, of the Sarah Sheaf, reports that the cook, Robt. Poulter, was missed, March 29, about noon. He was seen halfan-hour previous at the galley. The lead and a piece of line are also gone. A boat was lowered immediately, and a man sent to the mast-head, but nothing could be discovered. The distance to the shore and the other ship was such that the presumption is, he must have drowned himself. His father's name is Mr. Richard Poulter, of Greenport, Long Island, N. Y.

QUICK DESPATCH .- The fine bark Bhering came into our harbor on Saturday, the 28th, at 1 o'clock. She received on board a full supply of water and fresh provisions, and sailed again at 4 P. M., for the North. Capt. Morse reports having made the run from Boston to Cape Horn in 55 days-was becalmed there · several days. Spoke whaleships Hector, Benjamin Rush, and

LAHAINA, March 31, 1857 :- DEAR SIR,-We hasten to hand you the following report below : arrived 28th inst ship Charles Carroll, Parsons, last from the California coast with 100 whale and 15 sperm, brings no new report. Arrived 30th inst ship Tahmaroo, Robinson, 8 months from home via Talcuhuana, 200 sperm and 100 whale; reports at Talcuhuana January 27th, ship Helen Mar 250 sperm. To cruise, Keoka, Howland, no report. Corea, Fish, shipped all his oil and hove down for repairs. Morning Star, Cleveland, 1500 sperm, for home with freight from Julian. Enterprise, Brown, shipping all his oil for home. Bark Garland, Parsons, to cruise. Bark Richmond, Manchester, 900 sperm, for home. Bark Cornelia, Crape, 1400 whale, for home. Ship Geo. Howland, Wight, for home, with freight from Corea. Ship Gazelle, Eastern, 1100 sperm, for home. Ship Napoleon, Crowell, to cruise. Ship Henry, Bunker, to cruise. President, Allen, to cruise. Ship Rapid, West,

5 months out 10 bbls sperm. Bark Benj. Cum mins, no report. LAHAINA, March 31, 1857, and March 28 .- Charles Carroll, Parsons, N. L., 100 wh; March 31, ship Tahmaroo. Robinson, 110 sp since leaving Talcahuano 45 days since-sent home at T.

Reports, Talcahuano, January 27, 1857 :- bk Helen Mar, Worth, 250 sp-sailed to cruise; bk Keoka, Howland, 700 spsailed to cruise; ship Enterprise, Brown, discharging oil; ship Corea, Fish, had discharged oil, was hove down for repair for damage received among the ice in Ochotsk sea; sh Geo. Howland, wright, sailed for home with freight from ship Corea; bk Richmond, Manchester, sailed for home, 900 sp; bk Garland, Parsons, to cruise; sh Napoleon, Crowell, to cruise; sh Henry, Bunker, to cruise; sh President, Allen, to cruise; sh Gazelle, Easton, 1100 sp, taking freight fm sh Enterprise; bk Hector, Smaly, 260 sp, sailed to cruise; Feb. 20, sh Julian, Cleveland, sailed to cruise—would touch at the S. Islands; bk Morning Star, Cleveland, 1500 sp, for home with freight fin Julian; bk Cornelia, Crapo, 1400 bbls, for home with freight from Enter-

prise.—Yours, &c., GILLMAN & Co.
Spoken by ship Tahmaroo, on Chili, off Guafo, about 5th
Jan.:—Bark Morning Light, Norton, 240 wh, 80 sp; sh Niger, Jernigan, 8 months out, 70 sp; sh George & Susan, Jenks, 1100 sp, for home; bk Newburyport, Crandall, 240 sp, and seen cutting a sp whale afterwards ; Valparaiso, 50 sp ; sh Condor, Whiteside, off and on; Mary Frazier, Rounds, off and on.-

VESSELS IN PORT .- APRIL 1.

H. I. M.'s corvette Eurydice, M. M. Pichon. Chilean brig Escape, Collins, repairing. Am clipper ship Aspasia, Green, waiting the wind. Am bark Fanny Major, Lawton, to sail soon for San Francis-

Am sh Raduga, Green, soon for Manila Am sch San Diego.

Brig Oahu, Molde, fitting out. Bark Isabella, Lyons. Ship Huntsville, Grant. Consters in Port.

Brig Emma, Bent, repairing.
"John Dunlap, Hall, for Kona. Sch Manuckawai, repairing.

Mary, Berrill, for Kawaihae.

Kekauluchi, Kole, up for Kona.

Kamoi, Chadwick, up for Lahains

IMPORTS.

From London via Sydney—per Gambia—269 cs bottled beer, 13 qr-casks wine, 2 qr-casks brandy; 36 cs Spanish white wine, I cs colored beads, 578 cs merchandise, 5 bales do, 9 cs sheetings I case straw hats, I cs drapery, 45 cs Haw's candles, 25 cs yel

EXPORTS.

For New York—per Aspasia: 58,474 gals whale oil, ex Montpelier, 27 bbls slush, and 2 chronometers, D. C. Waterman, 9663 Co, 145,000 fbs guano, G. P. Judd, 16,582 lbs bone, Melchers & gls cocoanut oil, W. Stott, 3625 gls cocoanut oil, R. Coady & Co., 16,152 lbs bone, 24,334 gals whale oil, 6822 sperm oil F. E. Stanburg, 7497 gals whale oil, James M. Green, 1774 gals whale oil, 5010 gals sperm oil, 490 lbs bone, Gilman & Co., 2647 lbs bone, Krull & Moll, lot of old iron and 85 iron knees, D. M. Weston, 1 chest clothing and 1 box merchandise, J. Macomber, 2 bxs arrowroot and coffee, Castle & Cook, 1 cask old copper, D. M. Weston, 2 bxs mdse, C. P. Wilson, 4 cs mdse, 17,870 lbs walrus teeth, 5489 lbs bone, 60 bullock hides, 5 bales Manila hemp, 9 bbls tallow, Hoffschlager & Stapenhorst, 8314 lbs bone, ex Cowper; 16,152 ths bn, T. E. Stranburg; 5,194 gals sp oil, Capt. Caswell; 5 cs shells and corals, I. Bartlett; 1 bbl molasses, P. Folger; 420 hides, 1000 kid-skins, 18 calf-skins, 6 pcs cable, 60 bales goat-skins, J. C. Spalding, 2 cases mdse, R. C. Janion; 4 cs mdsc, Von Holt & Heuck; 16 casks tallow, C. Brewer 2d; 23 bbls slush, 3 casks hemp, 8 bbls old copper, 10 casks canvas, 12 bbls old iron, Thos. Spencer; 10,058 lbs bone,

For Manila—per Raduga—10 pkgs old copper, 3 cs pianos, 31 bales wool, 2 cs watches, 5 pkgs mdse, 30 bbls beef, 12 bags

INTER-ISLANDTRADE.

Per sch Maria-from Honolulu to Kawaihae via Lahaina, March 26-106 bbls salt, 3 bags flour, 4 horses, 25 bbls salmon, 150 boxes soap, 3,500 feet lumber, 6½ tons dry goods, 50 bbls shooks, 3000 gals empty casks, 28 gals spirits, 1 box wool screws 6 casks Manila horse rope.

Per Kamoi—from Lahaina—5 casks and 15 bbls oil.

Per Excel—for Kauai—100 empty molasses barrels, 300 pkgs staves, 1000 shingles, 1000 lumber, 2 horses, 1 imported bull.

PASSENGERS.

For Manil.a—per Raduga—W. P. Fessenden, J. C. Pfluger, J. J. Bischoff, F. Zenke and .ady, Mr. Snell, Mr. Gerstu, Frank

For New York—per Aspasia—Wm. Henry Dimond. From Sydney—per Gambia—Mrs. Milne, (Capt.'s wife) and 3 children, Mrs. Keyte and child, R. R. Macfarlane.
For LABAINA—per Maria, March 26—Mr. Unna, Akana, and

From KAUAI—per Kamoi—J. Cook and 15 deck passengers. From KAUAI—per Excel—John Young, W. H. Rice, Geo. F.

MARRIED

Pfluger, Mr. Fredenburg, Mr. Gallagher.

At Hamakua, Hawaii, 14th ult., by Rev. L. Lyons, Mr. John S. Low, of Gloucester, Mass., to Martha P. Fuller, grand-daughter of John P. Parker, Esq.

DIED

Dec. 5th, 1856, at the house of the Rev. G. B. Rowell, Walmes Kauai, Mr. Banta, late from California. On board whaleship Florida, Feb. 8, WM. MELDRUM belong ing to New York city. The vessel was cruising south lat. 15° and west loo. 110°. Reported by Capt. Fish. At United States Hospital, in Honolulu, Feb. 9, Louis Rebot-LERO, belonging to Peru, S. A., and discharged from bark Cathine. March 4, Christian Deuften, a German, belonging to Philadelphia, and discharged from ship Florida. March 13, JOSEPH ATWELL, belonging to Connecticut, near New London, and discharged from ship Janus. March 26, George Russell,

PORT OF LAHAINA, MAUI

ARRIVALS.

March 26-Am sh Onward, Norton, fm Society Islands, 200 sp. 220 wh, 17000 bone. 28-Am sh John Howland, Taylor, fm Society Islands.

DEPARTURES.

March 26-Bk Prudent, Hamilton, for North.

27-C. W. Morgan, Fisher, to cruise. 28-Bk Sarah Sheaf, Loper for North.

belonging to New Bedford.

MEMORANDA. Capt. Norton reports having spoken, on 10th of Jan., ship New England, 5 whales, bound to Bay of Islands for provisions, from thence home. On 17th, bk Milwood, Sylva, 3 whales. on 26th ship Montezuma, Tinker, bound soon to River La Platte, 1 whale. Also, sch. Archimides was lost, Jan. 27, on Margaret Islands, with cargo of flour and hats from Valparaiso, bound t

Australia. The Capt. and crew arrived at Tahiti in a whaleboat. Schooner and cargo sold at Tahiti as she lay for \$300. Respectfully yours, C. S. BARTOW.

PORT OF HILO, HAWAII.

ARRIVALS.

March 1-Jirch Perry, Cannon, fm home, 150 sp. 8-R indeer, Ashley, fm home, 30 sp. 9-Florida, Fish, from home, 30 sp. 10-Good Return, Wing, fm cruise, 70 sp. 12-Callao, Howland, fm cruise, 85 sp. 12-J. D. Thompson, Waterman, fm Bhering Sea an

Arctic, 100 sp. 13-Mary Frazier, Rounds, fm home. 14-Navy, Wood, from cruise 17-Sh Lydia, Leonard, fm cruise, 90 sp.

19-Baltic, Brownson, fm cruise, 35 sp, 235 wh. 21-Daniel Wood, Morrison, fm home, 35 sp-had lost man overboard. 21-Rambler, Willis, fm home; Capt. W. brings his wife and family, all well, to remain here during his

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

22-Indian Chief, Huntley, fm home, clean.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2. Agriculture of the Hawaiian Islands.-No 1.

It is the province of a newspaper to collect and disseminate useful and interesting information on all subjects that affect the public welfare. On none is it more difficult to procure reliable information than on our agriculture. Mere theories when brought to the test of practice have too often been found like objects in a mirage, pretty to look at, but very difficult if not impossible to reach or carry out. The truth is this, we want here the actual experience of the few who have been our agriculturists, and who, from that experience are able to separate impracticable theories from what is possible. Nowhere in the world is there a better field for the investment of capital in agriculture than here in this group-land is abundant at reasonable rates, labor is comparatively cheap, and good markets at remunerating prices are at hand for most if not all our agricultural products. The principal want is capital. To commence a sugar, coffee, orange, or cotton plantation requires capital enough to carry on the estate for three to five years at the least, before returns can be looked for.

To encourage the introduction of capital from abroad, as well as to awaken a greater interest in the subject in our kingdom, we shall publish articles on the agriculture of our group, which will be prepared, so far as their assistance can be procured by, persons who are familiar with the subjects on which they write. And while we hope to avoid making them tedious to any by only inserting the articles occasionally, we trust to be able to interest all our readers both here and abroad. Nor will the subjects treated be confined solely to such productions as have been already introduced and successfully cultivated, but will embrace some that have not yet been found productive. Among these are cotton, the grape. lemons, and some of the cereals, all of which must n time become staple productions of our kingdom. Sugarcane.

The first attempt at the culture of cane in the Hawaiian Islands, of which there is any record or tradition, was made in Manoa Valley, on Oahu, four miles distant from Honolulu, in 1825. One hundred acres of cane were put under cultivation by the native oo, the only agricultural implement then in use on the Islands. There was an attempt to manufacture the crop into sugar, but whether successful or not, does not appear. The only record of this enterprise is in the reports of the R. H. Agricultural Society: "After the first cutting, the plantation dilapidated and wasted away for want of protection." The next enterprise of the kind was undertaken by Messrs. Ladd & Co., at Koloa, Island of Kauai, in 1835. Since that period the Koloa plantation has continued in operation, with varied success. The land was first broken on this estate by a plow drawn by natives. There are now employed on it one hundred and thirty native laborers. It embraces about 4000 acres of

cane and pasture land-has 1000 head of cattle, including 200 working oxen. It is capable of producing 200 to 350 tons of sugar per annum. Present stimated valuation \$100,000.

On the same Island, at Lihue, a plantation on a similar scale was commenced in 1850, with an estimated capital of about \$100,000. It embraces 2000 acres of cane and pasture land; but, unfortunately, it is located in a district exposed to droughts, and has not yet been remunerative. Within the last year the proprietors have had recourse to irrigation, at an outlay of some \$7000, with every prospect of ultimate success. The motive power on these two estates is water. On the Lihue plantation, steam is employed as an auxiliary.

On the Island of Maui, there are two sugar mills, worked by mule power. Each plantation has about 1200 acres of cane and pasture land. Original cost of each about \$50,000. Each estate employs a field gang of forty to fifty natives, and with this force is capable of producing 150 tons of sugar annually. The East Maui plantation produced the past season about 170 tons.

On Hawaii, near Hilo, there is a sugar plantation conducted by Chinese, which has been producing about 100 tons per annum. The above five plantations, including that at Hilo, compose the entire sugar interest of the Hawaiian Islands.

Since 1835, some eight or ten small estates have been commenced on different Islands with a too limited capital, whose operations were suspended, owing to the low price of sugar occasioned by our overstocked markets, during the years of 1851, '2 and '3. There are five varieties of sugar cane, which may be considered indigenous to the Hawaiian Islands, as they have been known to the natives from time immemorial, or as far back as their tradations extend. 1st. The white cane, inclining to a straw color, which is very watery, considered inferior, and but little cultivated.

2d. The yellow or straw color, not readily distinguished from a variety imported from Tahiti, is a rich cane, and is the kind most generally cultivated, at moderate elevations above the sea.

3d. Purple-rind dark purple, very hard, with a white celular structure, and rich juice-objectionable on account of the hardness of the rind and joints, requiring more power for the perfect expression of

4th. Purple-not distinguishable from the former, except by the purple tinge, extending to the interior tissues of the cane.

5th. The green and purple ribbon, or striped, with softer rind and joints than the purple; very rich and juicy, and generally considered the best variety, especially upon the high table lands.

The three last varieties have a foliage less drooping, and of a deeper green than the white or yellow canes; are more hardy, and on this account, are much preferred on land considerably elevated above the sea; being less liable to injury from the cold nights

All these varieties of cane are found growing naturally or in a wild state, throughout the Hawaiian group, at various elevations, from that a little above the level of the sea to an altitude of thirty-five hundred feet. Below the elevation of seventeen hundred feet, the cane is eight to seventeen months, according to the time of planting or cropping, in arriving at maturity. It arrows (if not less than six or seven months old) about the 20th of November. Planted at any time after the 1st of June, it fails to develope the arrow at the usual ensuing season, and a growth of seventeen months may be thereby secured from the first planting. If planted much before June, it arrows the following November or December, but the yield is comparatively light. Above the altitude of seventeen hundred feet, the cane seldom arrows, and it is twenty to thirty months, according to elevation, in maturing; but as a compensation for its slow growth on the high table lands, it may be planted any month in the year, and the crop may be allowed to remain on the ground six or seven months after its maturity, without material deterioration.

Another advantage consists in the superior quality of the juice, having an average density of 12° Beaume, with much less admixture (owing to the harder and more fibrous texture of cane of slow growth) of foreign matters, as indicated by a larger per centage of sugar, as well as by its superior quality. The bagasse is found, in ordinary seasons, to be ample for purposes of fuel; and in very dry seasons, it accumulates beyond the wants of the furnace.

The better quality of Island sugar compares favorably with that of New Orleans, and (with the exception of the latter) has the preference over all other raw sugars, which find their way into the California and Oregon markets.

If the density of juice be any test of its quality, the cane of the Hawaiian Islands is unsurpassed by any in the world. In the West Indies 10° Beaumè is considered a high average density. In Louisiana the average density is about 7°. Cane of so low a quality at the Hawaiian Islands might be manufacared into molasses; but no one would think of naking sugar from it. The average density of the uice of ripe cane of these Islands is 104 to 124, acording to its maturity, and the season of grinding. Louisiana is indebted for the superior quality of her ugars to her improved process of manufacture, in team trains and vacuum pans. At the Hawaiian slands, the more primitive method of manufacture has been the only available one, in open kettles over the open fire. 2000 gallons of juice yield upon an everage 2000 lbs. sugar. By reboiling the molasses, 2300 to 2500 lbs. of sugar, with 90 gallons moes are obtained from the same quantity. The mills n operation on the Islands are found to give about 50 per cent of juice. Seventeen cart loads of cane, weighing something over one ton each, is about the average quantity of canes required for one ton of ugar. A cart load of cane is formed by piling one length of canes, average length seven feet, four feet wide and eight feet high.

The total annual product of the Islands has never yet exceeded 700, or at most 800 tons; and about one-third of this amount finds a ready sale, for home consumption. The custom house returns show the largest export from the Islands to be that of 1850. which was 750,238 lbs.

To say that these Islands are destined to become the "West Indies" of the North Pacific," would be overrating their capacity for tropical products. The total area of the eight inhabited Islands is said to be 6090 square miles, or 3,897,600 acres, a trifle les than that of the Island of Jamaica. One-eighth of the entire area, or in round numbers, 500,000 acres it has been estimated is suitable for tillage. And c this, 50,000 acres is a high estimate of the amount desirable for the culture of cane. And if we take into account the absence of roads through volcanic and mountainous districts, and the want of harbors accessible to sailing vessels, the total amount of sugar lands, immediately available, will not exceed 25,000 acres. One-half of this amount is the most that can economically be put under cultivation in any one

ands have been found to yield, under favorable cirumstances, 4000 pounds, and in some cases 5000 ounds per acre, 2000 pounds per acre is the highest verage yield for a series of years, which can be relied

Upon this calculation 12,500 tons is the highest otal yield, of which the Hawaiian Islands are capale. This amount would supply a population of about 00,000, allowing the consumption to be 30 lbs. per nnum per capitum. To realise such a result would nd 8,000 laborers; and the gross income to the Islands would be about \$1,500,000. The product of all the lantations, now in operation on the Hawaiian Islands vorked to their utmost capabilities, will not exceed 00 to 1000 tons, which is about a sixteenth of their stimated capabilities.

The best soils for cane are found to be the rich, black, ravelly loam or mould, of the bottom or table lands. ide hills or plains with considerable inclination, vashed by the heavy rains, which fall during the vinter season, are unproductive. A large proporion of the soil of the Islands is a stiff clay-with a carcity of vegetable mould-easily pulverised by the low, but afterwards becoming very compact and ard, from the heavy rains and hot sun of summer. n favorable seasons, such soils yield a fair crop of lant canes; but a first or second crop of ratoons can eldom be obtained from them. The poorest soils for ane consists of a red clay, supposed to owe their olor to the peroxide of iron. Cane grown upon such oils is not renumerative, as the yield is very light, and the sugar always of an inferior quality. It is robable that such soils might be improved by mixing with them sand, which is found in great abundance ear the seaboard, and which consists of carbonate of me. It would render them more pulverent, and peraps neutralize the oxides of iron. Lime is regarded n all countries as one of the best manures for cane.

There is no crop which requires higher cultivation han that of cane. From canes poorly cultivated, no kill of the manufacturer can make a good quality of ugar. It is a common remark, that the manufacture on the Islands. He is of a bright 'red color and f sugar should commence in the field. After the round is thoroughly prepared, the cane is usually lanted in drills, formed by the plow, as deep as the oil will admit of. The drills are usually seven to ight feet apart, and two slips of cane of about ighteen inches in length are laid side by side in the ill, and covered to the depth of two to four inches, he hills being about four feet apart. Five acres of ir cane will replant one hundred acres. In Louisina twenty acres of best cane are required to plant ne hundred acres. At these islands wild canes are ometimes taken for plants; but more generally, the lants are taken from the cane-fields, which have been emporarily abandoned. The comparatively large uantity of seed required in Louisiana, is owing to the ane being longer jointed and to the imperfect deelopments of the buds. Short jointed canes with vell developed buds, have been found to be the best

The process of manufacture does not differ from nat pursued in the West Indies. The mills in operaon have iron rolls, generally four feet in length and wo feet in diameter, The juice is received into blong iron clarifiers, where it is heated to the boiling | Court, have led me to suspect that a misrepresentaoint, limed, and afterwards evaporated in open keties. Instead of hogsheads, the centrifugal separaors, recently introduced, are preferred for draining he sugars. At the present price of labor, and allowig 12 per cent interest on the capital invested. th

With suitable localities, experienced superintenents and the requisite capital, and with the present rospect of fair prices for some years to come, there an be no safer, or in the long run, better paying usiness, than sugar growing at the Hawaiian

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Another Guano Expedition .- When the last leter from the foreign office appeared in print on Saturay, informing all the world that the Hawaiian realm for something ahead. It turns out now that an exedition is to be sent out to explore the newly annexed lomain, at present supposed to be inhabited only by my brethren. Your obedient servant, lifferent kinds of birds. The schooner Manuokawai, under command of Capt. John Paty, fully equipped, and perhaps armed, for the expedition, will sail in bout ten days. Should no guano be found, we would recommend Capt. Paty to fill the vessel with a cargo

New Press. Perhaps as interesting an item of that gentleman and myself I proceed to relate: news as any during the past week is the importation of one of Adams' power-presses, received by the Raduga from Boston, which was successfully put into operation in our office on Friday last, just ten days did not see his letter at the time, nor were its conafter being landed from the ship. This Commercial tents known to me or my associates, and I do not re-Advertiser, and also the last number of the Friend, member seeing it at all until after the receipt of your have been printed on it. A circumstance worth noting is, that the composition rollers on the press were cast in Boston, and must be ten or twelve months old, yet they work nearly as good as new. We found | Mr. Barnard asked me whether we intended to claim no machinist in the place who knew anything about the privilege in both cases. I replied that we did. this press, but obtained the aid of Mr. Wm. Hughes, who has charge of the dredge. In two days Mr. H. put | Swiss parents. He then stated that under the Statthe entire press together, a task requiring no small ute it was necessary for the clerk to send a notice to amount of mechanical skill, and which has proved him the English and French Consuls or Commissioners, to be fully acquainted with his business. We are thoroughly convinced that the government has at least one man, who understands his trade, and is capable of performing anything he may be required time in his office. As it was not necessary to send to undertake. This new press will enable us to enlarge the paper with the commencement of the second volume on the 1st of July.

wheat so near the town as on Waikiki plains. The already sent notices to the representatives of both lot is that on which Mr. Vida built a house some years ago, and is now owned by Mr. Piikoi, who planted delivering the paper. I took it home and placed it the wheat. The late rains have given it a fine start, or no value. On examining them this morning, I it being some fifteen inches high, and promising to found it. I herewith transmit a copy of that form; head out well.

EARTHQUAKE.—A line from Mr. Parker of Hamakua, Hawaii, informs us, that the severest earthquake ever yet felt on that island occurred on the 24th of March, at 20 minutes past 12 M.

to a humpback-whale off Lahaina on the 26th; but as the whale started to run, heading direct for Honolulu, he was supposed to be one of those with "T. S." on the flukes that belongs to the "loud ones" of this place, and rather hard to take. The boat's crew were unable to bring him too, and were obliged to "cut."

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.-We shall hereafter report, in addition to the arrivals of coasters, their cargoes and passengers, both inward and outward. This is a feature of marine news never yet undertaken in our papers, and will require no small amount of true. labor, but we hope to be able to carry it out so as to year. And although plant canes, on choice bottom | be of use to our readers.

PROBABLE MURDER.-We learn that during the past week, a crazy native man was wilfully drowned in a taro patch in Nuuanu Valley. The facts as near as we can ascertain them are these. He had been confined some time in the fort, to guard against his doing any harm, when his relatives requested the authorities to be allowed to take care of him, and he was given up to the care of his friends, but his hands left manacled. A native physician was called in by his friends to advise as to the best mode of curing. equire an invested capital of at least \$3,000,000, He advised them to put him in a pond, and pour water over him. They did so, tying his arms outstretched and also his feet, and so left him. During the night it rained hard, and the water in the pond rose higher than usual. The crazy man cried most piteously to be released, and in the morning was found dead with his head under water, and taken into the house of his friends. Another account says he died in the house. The parties concerned in the affair, we trust, will be most summarily dealt with. The native physician who advised the treatment is probably most to blame. An examination is being had in the case at the Police Court.

> RESERVOIRS .- We notice that Mr. Lewers is providing his lumber yard with a capacious reservoir, nearly the size of those of the government. His example is worthy of being followed by others of our resi-

> The Polynesian regrets that the cocoanut trees on Christmas Island are being cut down. If its regrets were expressed for the trees in our kingdom instead of that barren island, they might be to some purpose. Scarcely a week passes without cocoanut-trees being cut down at Waikiki, and used for no better purpose than fence posts, and at the rate they have been cut down for the last twelve months, there will be fewer twenty years hence at Waikiki than at present on Christmas Island.

Capt. Penhallow has sent us a noble fowl, a genuine Cochin China cock, the only one of the kind weighs six pounds.

Answer to last weeks conundrum-"More than kin and less than kind."-Hamlet, Act I. Sc. 2.

In our drawer we also finds the following : EEExxx Marriage † † e e e what old bachelors say of matrimony.

CORRESPONDENCE

Relating to the Expulsion of Alexander Campbell, Esq., from the Honolulu bar.

To the Editor of the P. C. Advertiser .

SIR .- I herewith submit to you for publication the following correspondence and order of Court without any remark except that the session of the Court was a secret one, and that I had no notice whatever of its proceedings until I received a certified copy of them from the Clerk. Your obedient servant,

April 1st 1857, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

COURT HOUSE, Honolulu, 16th March, 1857. SIR.-Circumstances which have come to my knowledge since the January Term of the Supreme tion was made to the Clerk of the Court, in regard to the nationality of Louis Franconi, with a view to obtain in his case a jury proposed by the Consul of

Mr. Barnard informs me that, on making inquiry ost of production does not vary much from 4 cents French subject, and if so, whether he intended as such to avail himself of his privilege under the treaty, he understood you distinctly to answer both

questions in the affirmative. It now appears that Mr. Franconi is not a French subject, but that he solicited the intervention of the Consul of France, as a Swiss citizen, in the absence of a Consul of his own nation. Had the Clerk of the Court been apprised by you of the real state of the case, it would have been his duty to refuse the privilege claimed for Mr. Franconi, but, relying upon your representation that Mr. Franconi was a French

subject, he admitted the right, with my approval. It would therefore appear that while you claimed from the Officer of the Court the recognition of Mr. Franconi as a French subject, you must have been aware that he was in fact a Swiss citizen, and not as been extended one hundred miles farther west a French subject. If this be so, then we have been han any previous accounts made it, everybody looked | misled by your misrepresentation, and the matter seems to call for explanation at your hands. I trust you will be able to afford such explanations as will obviate the necessity of my submitting the subject to

> G. M. ROBERTSON. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. ALEX. CAMPBELL, ESQR., Counsellor at Law.

HONOLULU, March 25, 1857. Sir,-Your communication of the 16th inst. was received by me yesterday. I state in reply to it, that of eggs, which might prove as profitable as the guano. I never did say to Mr. Barnard that Mr. Franconi was a French subject. All that passed between

Shortly after the appeals were taken in the cases

f Booth and Franconi, the latter wrote to Mons. Perrin, the French Commissioner, to obtain what he considered to be his right, viz: a Consular jury. I communication. M. Perrin having replied personally to the letter of Mr. Franconi, it became generally known that both of the defendants claimed a Consular jury. The appeal papers having been sent up, He then asked me whether Franconi was a Frenchand requested me to prepare a form. I promised to do so, and on the same or following day fulfilled my promise and called on Mr. Barnard for the purpose of giving him the form. He was not at the the notice for some ten or twelve days, I did not call again on him for 2 or 3 days. At the expiration of that time I either called on, or met him, having the paper so prepared in my pocket. I told him that I had prepared the form as requested by him, and was WHEAT. We were quite surprised to find a field of about to hand it to him, when he replied that he had countries. This, of course, obviated the necessity of the original is open to any person who may desire to see it. On its face it draws the distinction between "Joseph Booth, a British subject," and "Louis Franconi, born in France, of Swiss parents." was careful in stating both verbally to Mr. Barnard, and on the face of the form which I prepared for him, the precise facts as to the birth and parentage "T. S." AGAIN .- A boat's crew of natives fastened of Mr. Franconi, because it was expected by my associates and myself that the question as to his nationality, which you have so summarily undertaken to decide out of court, in your communication to me, would become the subject of discussion in court, and we were prepared to argue it. I will not discuss it here. The case has not yet been disposed of-it stands upon the calendar still. How far you may be able to reconcile this extempore decision of points in a case before the tribunal of which you are a member, with your sense of judicial duty, is a question which I shall not consider at present. From first to last, every statement made by me in relation to the case of Mr Franconi, is literally and strictly

And now, sir, having stated all the facts connected with the matter, permit me to say that the insulting tone and character of your convannication are suc